#### THE TRUSTEES MEET

COLLEGE MATTERS DISCUSSED IN THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION.

#### OVER TWO HUNDRED MATRICULATES.

Increased Attendance Expected at Second Half Session-A Number of Gifts Reported-Popular Changes in Commencement Exercises.

The semi-annual meeting of the Richmond College trustees was held in the Being severely lectured.

Second Baptist church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The president, Dr. J. L. beating Moses Norvell, was fined \$2.59 and M. Curry, came from Washington Monday, and yesterday morning visited the college, inspecting the laboratory and calling on the officers of the institution. He presided over the meeting with his usual dignity and case. Other promient gentlemen were present, including Rev. H. A. Tupper, D. D., now of Baltimore, Md., who was warmly greeted by his friends.

AN INTERESTING SESSION. The meeting was one of more than ordimary interest, but there were not many estions that touch the public, most of them pertaining to the internal life and management of the growing school. The president reported 201 matriculates to date, early thirty of whom are from other States. There has been an increase of academic students, but not quite so many in the law class as last year. The body of students are an unusually advanced and quiet class. The president thanked the board for improvements about the prem-ies, especially in boarding and gymna-sium facilities. He reported a growing interest in laboratory work, and a greatly quickened interest in the study of history. The Scholarship Committee reported through Dr. W. E. Hatcher, showing bequests from Mr. Thayer, of South Caro-lina, and Mr. Schmelz, of Hampton, to the aid fund. Some thirty-five men are aided the present year, most of them old students, who have been tried and found

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.

One of the most interesting reports, alrays, is that of the financial secretary, ways, is that of the financial secretary, which is expected to tell of gifts of money to the college. He was enabled to bring the good news of several recent gifts, among them a bequest of Mr. J. N. Hancox, of Connecticut, who devises liberal things for the college. Mr. Hancox was 8 New Englander by residence but a strong southerner by preference, and was sincerely attached to Richmond College and the Louisville Seminary, both of which are liberally remembered in his will. It was agreed to make some changes in the exercises of commencement week in It was agreed to make some changes in the exercises of commencement week in June next. The class spirit is to be culti-vated and orators elected from Bachelors of Law, Bachelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts will hold forth. The literary so-cieties will have one night instead of two. President Boatwright was urged by the board to take a two weeks' holiday for the improvement of his health, and after Various let to devate some time to field 1st to devote some time to field

#### THE SEASON OF ELECTIONS.

#### New Officers Chosen by a Number of

Lee Lodge, No. 447, K. of H., has elected the following officers for the next twelve months: Past Dictator, J. M. Fassett; Dictator, Edward Allen; Vice-Dictator, W. H. Chiles; Assistant-Dictator, J. W. Ayres; Reporter, J. Hunter Pettis; Financial Reporter, E. D. Redd; Treasurer, James Johnston; Chaplain, George C. White; Guide, C. W. Griffin; Guardian, John R. Tyree; Sentinel, W. E. Davis; Trustees—Frank Miller, J. M. Fassett, and D. J. Warring. R. J. Warriner.
At the meeting of Ploneer Chapter, No

At the meeting of Pioneer Chapter, No.

1, Progressive Endowment Guild of Amertea, held last night, the following officers
were elected for the ensuing year: Past
Governor, S. Galeski; Governor, J. L. Talley; Vice-Governor, E. R. Palmore; Secretary. E. L. Spence; Treasurer, H. G.
Forstmann; Chaplain, W. A. McGee; Warden, W. G. Puke; Guard, E. C. Lambert;
Trustees-E. J. Euker, G. B. Sydnor, Jr.,
and B. A. Jacob; Medical Examiner, R.
E. Franklin.

The following named gentlemen were

The following named gentlemen were selected Monday night as the officers of Granite Council. No. 29, Legion Red-Cross, for the year 1897:

Past Commander, Joseph H. Shepherd; Commander, T. E. Davis; Vice-Commander, R. E. Hendricks; Prelate, C. J. Mallory; Marshal, J. G. Jennings; Knight, R. L. Wilkinson; Warden, B. T. Roach; Sentinel, E. C. Traylor; Recorder, C. A. Allen; Financial Scribe, Charles A. Crawford; Treasurer, R. M. Arderson, Trustees-Joseph H. Shepherd E. S. Gibbs, J. G. Jennings, Representatives to Supreme Council—Charles A. Crawford, Joseph H. Shepherd.

Joseph H. Shepherd.

Joseph H. Shepherd.
Richmond Conclave, No. 162, Improved
Order Heptasophs, held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night and elected the
following officers: George L. Currier, past
archon; Joseph H. Shepherd, archon; E.
Falk, provost; Henry Flegenheimer, secretary; H. M. Walthal, treasurer; George Styll financier; Leopoid Kahn, prelate; Henry Abram, inspector; Asa Janney Pleasants, warder; Leon Welnberg, senti-nei; Pred. Pleasants, P. S. Buford, and Thomas B. Hicks, trustees; Thomas B. Hicks, representative to the Supreme Conclave; Howard M. Walthall, alternate, Mr. Loh W. Cruett, Supreme Organizer Mr. John W. Cruett, Supreme Organia of the order, from Baltimore, Md., was present, and made a splendid address, after which the conclave adjourned to where a sumptuous banque

#### SHOOTS HER IN THE TEMPLE.

#### Mary Meckins Wounded by a Man with Whom She Quarrelled.

Tom Smith, a recalcitrant lover, is wanted by the police of this city for having shot and desperately wounded Mary Meekins, a negro woman, with whom he had been residing for some time The shooting occurred in Fulton last night, in the house No. 16 Grant Row, which was occupied by the Meekins wo-man. Smith and the woman quarrelled, and he left the house. He returned short-ly afterwards, but found the door locked.

Disguising his voice, he asked for ad mittance and the door was opened. Withou more ado, or giving any warning, Smith drew a revolver from his pocket and opened fire upon Mary. Three shots were fired, and two took effect—one passing through the right car and the other making a bad wound in the left temple. Smith fled as soon as the woman fell before him, and at a late hour had not been apprehended. His victim was re-moved to the almshouse, where she was treated by Dr. Labenberg, and the police started on a hunt for Smith.

The wound in the woman's temple is uite dangerous but the physician is of opinion that it is not necessarily

#### THE CASE NOT MADE OUT.

#### Women Severely Lectured for

Making False Statements. The case around which most interes centered yesterday morning in Justice John's Court was that of Buck Spotswood charged with selling liquor on Sunday, and, luckily for Buck, the case was

Officers Mel. Folkes and Louis Werner were on special duty Sunday, with orders to look out for Sunday bars. Near Buck's place Officer Folkes was Near Buck's place Officer Folkes was approached by a negro woman, named Ellen Strause, who asked him if he want-ed to find a bar open. Mr. Folkes said that was his business, and he was invited to come into the woman's house house with a bottle, cross the street, enter | hearing.

the saloon by a side door, followed by a negro man, who worked there. She re-turned in a few moments with the bottle half-full of gin, and said she bought it at Buck's. The officers immediately report-ed the matter at the station-house, and the case passed into the hands of Justice

Crutchfield.

Ellen Strause and her friend, Josephine Brown, were put on the witness-stand, and, while they both swore that they swore that the omesrs were not in their house. It was shown that the wo-men had a spite against Buck, and when the officers took the stand it was proved that the worgen had sworn falsely. Jus-tice Crutchfield said he was determined to break up this business of selling liquor on Sunday, but that he could not take the testimony of a woman who had lied as Ellen Strause had. Spotswood was as Ellen Strauge had. Spotswood was discharged, and so were the women, after

costs.

Martha Wallace, a colored woman who had been taken up as a vagrant, was sent

to the almshouse.

The case of Willie Parkerson, the negro man who was hooked for stealing a lot of lead from the machine-shops of Morris & Bassom, was sent on to the grand jury. Thomas Jackson, charged with carrying oncealed weapons, was fined the usual

continued case of Russell Neal, charged with being a suspicious character, was again continued until the 19th.

### OURS A CHRISTIAN NATION.

#### Rev. Dr. Vanderslice Compares This Country with Others.

Rev. Dr. George C. Vanderslice preached a strikingly fine sermon at Union-Station Methodist church Sunday night on the in fact. subject "is This a Christian Nation?" His text was Proverbs xxix., 2: "When the rightcous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn." After saying that this is the xecurgest of the rations of the "illegatement Signed Section Poor and Provential Research Provent is the youngest of the nations of the earth, Lr. Vanderslice referred to the column at the World's Fair, which bore the inscription, "From Egypt, the oldest, to America, the youngest nation." European nations only gave us a hundred years when the sovernment was first those and observations of the aurora

posite nation, made up of all other people. Here, by intermarriage, all nations are united. I myself represent three countries—English, French, and Dutch. I only speak of this to show my meaning. "We have astonished the world and forced its admiration. No other government is entirely like ours. While curs resembles others, and many others have imitated our, yet ours is different from all others. We have copied many of our laws from the old countries, but all countries from the old countries.

ple forced out of other countries by persecution. French persecution of the Huguenots gave this country some of her great est men. So in England, Ireland, and other countries, and thus continuing to be the shelter of the persecuted of all

"God's blessing has preserved us for a purpose. Our country is able to sustain the civilized world in food products. Offi-cers elected by us are responsible to us. To whom are we responsible? To God. What constitutes a Christian nation? Some 22.347.355 of our population are members of all Christian denominations; fully 44.000, 000 are nominal Christians, or under the industry of Christianity. A majority of of Christianity. A majority of the voters at the late election—of all elec-tions—were members of the Christian tions—were memoers of the Christian Church. If Christian people could concen-trate on principles, or those representing the best principles, they have the power to secure the election of those representing

livered, and received the closest attention It was not a political sermon, though it touched upon politics. The object was to help the people to use their votes to admaterial prosperity of this

#### MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

with Enthusiasm. "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past," a comedy in

three acts, adapted from the French, and produced with singular success in London and New York, was presented at the Academy last night before a large and ultra-fashlonable audience. The piece, which is a typical French comedy, despite the work of the adapter, is very bright and wholly delightful. Some of the results when the pressure when the process, and not until we had a lain with chattering teeth for an a transformed in the process, and not until we had a lain with chattering teeth for an a transformed in the process, and not until we had a lain with chattering teeth for an a lain with chattering teeth for an a lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the morning. Some of the process, and not until we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we got the process, and not until we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we got the process, and not until we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we got the process, and not until we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we got the process, and not until we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we got the process, and not until we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we got the process, and not until we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the process, and not until we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had lain with chattering teeth for an analysis of the latter we had la spite the work of the adapter, is very bright and wholly delightful. Some of the situations are extremely whimsical, and the dialogue is clever throughout. The play was given an admirable repre-sentation at the hands of Mr. Robson's

company.

The comedian, intrinsically comical The comedian, intrinsically comical, while in his characteristic quality eccentric, is conspicuously presented by Stuart Robson. No one ever saw him without laughter—and it is kindly laughter, with a warm heart behind it. The moment he comes upon the stage an eager gladness diffuses itself through the house. His refined quaintness and unconsciou drollery capture all hearts. His whimsi cal individuality never varies, yet every trayed stands clearly forth among its companions, a distinct, unique embodi-ment. The graceful urbanity, the claborate. Yet natural manner, the brisk vitality, and the humorous deference to his wife's caprice of his Mr. Ponderbury-how completely and admirably he ex-

Madame Janauschek has never falled Maname shanaceness to impress the spectator by her brilliant, clear-cut identification with every type of character that she has assumed. From Ludy Macheth to Mrs. Ponderbury is a far stretch of imitative talent for the interpretation of woman nature; yet this arrives bridges the span with consummate artiste bridges the span with consummate ease, and her impersonation of the over-bearing, exacting wife of Mr. Ponderbury a remarkably clever piece of There will be matinee and evening per-

#### Prison Association Meets.

The Virginia Prison Association held its monthly meeting last evening in the par-lors of the Young Men's Christian Association building, with President James Caskie presiding. The centre of most in-terest was the monthly report submitted by Superintendent Sampson, of Laurel Reformatory. This report in many respects was very satisfactory. There are now 147 boys in the institution, and the report showed a decrease of ten from the nth of November, due to the fact that conduct than had been received from the

superintendent, while expressing himself as pleased with the new building just now occupied, recommended that me minor conveniences be made,

#### Treasurers Are Settling Up.

The season for the semi-annual settlement with the State by county and city office in consequence. Among the trea surers and deputy treasurers who settled vesterday were: Messrs. J. B. Moon, Al-bemarle; J. M. Curtis, Newport News; Demarks; J. M. Carles, Rewholf Reve, O. G. Flippen, Cumberland; W. H. Pur-kin, Jr., Middlesex; W. H. Ricketts, Orange; J. W. Bronaugh, Manchester; W. T. Jones, Charlottesville; J. L.

Licutenant Frank Woon, of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, resigned his commission last night. After the regular weekly drill of the battailon the popular young officer gave a farewell supper to the members of the battailon.

A storm of protest was raised against the acceptance of Licutenant Woon's resignation, and every inducement was brought to bear to persuade him to reconsider his action. Ment. Woon Entertains the Blues

FRANKFORT, KY., December 15.—The Court of Appeals has granted the motion of Scott Jackson's attorneys for thirty days in which to file a petition for a re

### STORY

ENTIRELY NEW DETAILS ABOUT HIS GREAT JOURNEY.

He Describes the Life on Board Ship, The Fram Lifted Out of the Ice

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen has written for the London Chronicle a detailed story of his wonderful Arctic journey, which appeared in that newspaper in its issues of November 2d, 3d, and 4th. His narrative supplies many interesting details not hitherto made known about the various phases of his journey. Here are extracts:

"On the whole, the time passed as pleasantly as possible on board. Every man was on the best of terms with his neighbor, and did his duty with a will. Care was, of course, taken to provide occupation, but even without this time did not hang heavy on our hands. For those plained of in all Arctic expeditions, For us, who had charge of the scientific observations, there was more work than we could get through with. The Fram, in fact, constituted an observatory of

ciogical and medical observations, which are by no means unimportant. In addi-tion to these, zoological reseaches were made on board, soundings, determina-tion of the temperature, and the salinity of the sea water, observations of the at-mospherical electricity, and much be-sides.

sides.

"The speed at which we drifted was continually changing, and our course, in consequence, was not a straight line. Sometimes we drifted forward, but at others we went back again, and, were our course to be marked on a map as it actually was, it would be such a confusion of loops and knots that no one would be able to make anything of it. As we expected, we drifted most in a north-westerly direction in the winter and spring, while northerly winds stopped us

PUTTING THE FRAM TO THE TEST. "On January 4 and 5, 1856, the Fram was subjected to the greatest pressure we experienced. Before we set out on our expedition the great Arctic authority, Sir Leopold McClintock, gave it as his opinion that the Fram would be able to withstand the ke pressure in the summer. withstand the ice pressure in the summer herself, was very slight. Other Arctic authorities expressed themselves yet more herself, was very signt. Once Archard authorities expressed themselves yet more strongly, saying that it was an impossibility for any ship to stand the lee pressure in whater. Now, however, the Fram was not only to be exposed to winter pressure, but she was then fast frozen in the set of were thirty foot in thickness, a fact of over thirty feet in thickness, a fac

the gunwales and high up the rigging, threatening if not to crush her, at least to bury her. Scarcely a man on board believed she could live. The necessary visions, canvas 'kayaks,' cooking uten sils, fuel, tents, hand sledges, and 'ski' were all brought in safety onto the ice. All hands were ready to leave the ship, and no one was allowed to sleep unless

out of the icy berth in which she had been fast frozen.

fast frozen.
"It was a triumph. By putting together the very worst possibilities, I could hardly imagine a more dangerous position for a vessel, and after that experience I consider the Fram to be capable of anything. Notwithstanding the most careful examination, we have not yet been able to discuss the state of the same as a single scenar of the same of the same as the same of the same

placed in her.

"After this it became comparatively quiet as regards the pressures, and we irrifted on rapidly in a drifted on rapidly in a northerly and northeasterly direction."

#### THE SLEDGE EXPEDITION.

Dr. Nansen tells how he happened in February, 1855, to leave his ship and set by sledge for the highest northing he

could make:

"As I now thought I could assume with certainty that the Fram in a short time would reach her highest latitude north of Franz Josef's Land, and as early as the following summer would, as our plan pre-supposed, be near the sea north of Spitzbergen, I thought the time had come to carry cut a new plan which I had for bergen, I thought the time had contectively out a new plan which I had for some time enterthined—namely, to examine the sea north of the Fram's course. This could only be done by a sledge expedition, which could not reckon upon getting back again to the Fram, as the chance of refinding a vessel drifting in the chance would have been as a fourney of this kind ice was small. As a journey of this kind might appear to be fraught with some risk, should unforeseen hindrances be met with. I felt that I could not take the responsibility of sending any one else, and therefore decided to go myself, although there was no lack on board of those who were more than desirous of going. I chose as my companion Lieutenant Johansen, who gladly accepted the offer of going. The command of the remainder of the expedition on board the Fram I left

in Sverdrup's hands. "I, of course, felt some hesitation in thus leaving my companions and placing the responsibility for their well-being and safety in the hands of another; but satety in the hands and the confidence that I had in Sverdrup's capability as a leader and power of overcoming difficulties, I had no fear of his not bringing all hands safely home, even should the worst happen and they had to abandon the Fram, an event, however, which I deemed highly improba

"All the winter I had been busy making preparations for this expedition. I has had new, strong sledges made on board, dogs over uneven ice. Next, I had made two knyaks, twelve feet in length, and so roomy that they could each carry a man, with provisions for four months, as well as some dogs on the deck. The framework of these was made of bamboo, and covered with canvas. When pounds each. The provisions, which con pounds each. The provisions, which con-sisted exclusively of the best kinds of dried and greatly condensed articles of food-chiefly dried meat, dried fish, steam-cooked oatmeal, biscuits, butter, etc.—were stowed away in canvas bags of convenient size. We had constantly driven the dogs to keep them in training for the journey, and all kinds of ex periments had been tried with the tent, sleeping-bag, eta

A FALSE START. "It was my intention to leave the Fran

as soon as the dawning polar would allow of our traversing the roudrift-lee. So, on February 25th, w six sledges, twenty-eight dogs, two ka yaks, and provisions for men and dogs for several months, Johannesen and I left the Fram. However, after four days' tolling with all these siedges over the rough ice, we saw that, thus heavily laden, we should not be able to reach our

expected of them, and we, therefore, de-cided to return to the ship, in order to educe the number of our sledges and

reduce the number of our sledges and the quantity of our provisions, and to walt a little longer before setting off.

"On March 3d, just as we were approaching the Fram, the sun appeared above the horizon for the first time that spring, after the longest polar night ever experienced by man. Observations taken on the same day showed that we had reached a latitude of 8i degrees 4 minutes. North.

"A few days were again spent in parations. It was now my plan only to take with us dog provisions for one month and provisions for the men for a hundred days, and with this light equipment try to pass quickly on over the ice. We thus intil March 14th that we again said farewell to our companions, this time in ear-nest. We had now only three sledges, on two of which lay our two kayaks, and we had the same twenty-eight dogs as before. THE TOUGHEST OF MARCHING.

"It was my hope as we got further north that we should find smoother ice, the ice there being older, and its uneven-ness, therefore, better covered up by the drifting snow. This appeared at first to drifting snow. This appeared at first the the case. We found the ice tolerable reached 85 degrees 10 minutes who were not continually occupied in scientific observations and investigations there was abundant entertainment in a capital library, games, music, various kinds of work, etc.; and I think hardly any of us greatly felt the monotony complained of in all Arctic expeditions. For the floes began to be more uneven and packed together, and the drist, which until then had seemed to be slight, was now against us. "On March 25th we had reached 85 de-

grees 19 minutes north latitude; on the grees 19 minutes north lattice; on the 29th, 55 degrees 30 minutes. The fee wair obviously drifting southward at a good rate, while at the same time our progress over the rough fee was slow. It was a never-ending labor, forcing our way through and getting the sledges over the high hummocks and piled-up ridges of ice which were always being formed afresh. such as these they waited patiently until we had carried the sledges safely over, and they could once more draw them on over a short stretch of level ice to a fresh

PACKING OF THE ICE.

"The ice was in constant movement, and thundering around us on all sides. On April 3d we were in \$5 degrees 59 minutes north latitude. We pushed on with all our might, always hoping for better ice. On April 4th we reached 83 degrees 3 minutes, but the ice grew worse, until at last, on April 7th, it was so had that I thought it unadvisable to continue any further toward the north. If it were like this in the direction of Franz Josef's Land, we might have diffithen in 86 degrees 14 minutes north lati-tude, and about 35 degrees east longitude. In order to investigate the state of the ice and the possibility of advance I went further north on ski, but could and piled-up ice as far as the horizon.

Fram we had had our good, warm wolf-skin clothes with us; but, as spring was approaching, and the temperature had fur clothing on board when we left the Fram for the second time, a proceeding that we were to repent bitterly.

"Our progress was greatly hindered by the cracks and channels in the ice. In that low temperature they were, as a rule, covered with a thin sheet of ice which made it impossible to use our kayaks in getting across. We were, kayaks in getting across. We were therefore, often compelled to go a rounof many miles, and it would sometimes take half a day to get past a channel of this kind. The further south we came the more of these there were, and they greatly hindered our advance, while pro-visions were dwindling and the dogs had to be killed one after another to feed the remainder. Some of the dogs at first evinced great aversion to eating their companions, but as their hunger increased and they got nothing else to eat they gradually became so voraclous for this food that it was difficult to keep them

so as to make the little we had go far faithfully until they suddenly dropped down with fatigue, unable to stand any longer. We then had no other choice than to kfil them on the spot or to lay them on one of the sledges and take them with us to kill them when we picked

our camp in the evening.
"In June the channels became more numerous and more difficult than ever to deal with, and the state of the Ice was very bad. Dogs, ski, and sledge-runners broke through the crust on the snow, and minishing. Advance seemed almost hope-less, but we had no choice, and so toiled on as best we could, while the rations for both dogs and men were reduced to a

When he finally came within sight of land, on August 6th, Nansen had only two dogs left. He shot them and left

them on the drift tee.

UNDER A BEAR'S PAW.

When nearing Franz Josef Land Nanseen and Johansen shot three bears, and came near having a very serious adventure with the fourth they killed. They were about to gross a channel in the ice. were about to cross a channel in the ice in their kayaks. "We had just brought my kayak up to the edge of the floe, and while I was busy with it Johansen turned back to draw up his kayak beside it. Sudback to draw up his kayak beside it, Sud-deniy I heard a noise behind me, and turning saw Johansen on his back with a bear over him, and holding the bear by the throat. I caught up my gun, which lay on the foredeck of my kayak, but at the same moment the boat alld into the water, and the gun with it. By exerting all my strength I hauled the heavily-laden kayak up again, but while doing so I heard Johansen quietly remark. 'You heard Johansen quietly remark, 'You must hurry up if you don't want to be too ate.' At last I got the gun out of its case, and as I turned 'round with it case, and as I turned round with it cocked the bear was just in front of me. In the hurry of the moment I had cocked the right barrel, which was loaded with shot, but the charge took effect behind the ear and the bear fell down dead between us. The only wound Johansen had received was a slight soratch on the back of one hard and we went on our wey. of one hand, and we went on our way well laden with fresh bear's flesh." BUILDING A HUT. They landed at the spot where they

goal in good time. The dogs could anything except their boat kayaks, guns not on this ice draw as much as we had and ammunition. Nansen continues: anything except their boat kayaks, guns, and ammunition. Nansen continues:

"We immediately set to work to shoot walrus, the blubber of which we intended to use for firing. For two men, however, the manipulation of these huge animals was attended with considerable toll. We had at last to give up dragging them up on land of onto the ice, and our own expedient was to lie on them in the water while removing the hide and blubber, during which process we succeeded in getting our only clothes thoroughly saturated with oil and dirt. thus rendering them peculiarly unfitted for protection against the winter cold and storms. There was no scarcity of bears, and we shot them for our winter store of food. After having laid in a temporary supply, we set to work on our but, which and we shot them for our winter store of sood. After having laid in a temporary supply, we set to work on our hut, which was built of stone, earth, and moss. How we were to roof it seemed at first a difficult problem to solve. Fortunately, however, we found a piece of drift timber cast up on the shore. This we used as the ridge piece of the house, and stretched walrus hides over it, weighted at the edges on both sides with large stones. On the top of this we laid snow. To

> which continually raged above which continually raged above it-the help of our lamps we succeeded keeping the temperature inside at ab-freezing point, while on the walls it we of course, considerably lower. The were covered with a thick coating rime and ice, which, in the ismp-lie imparted a heautiful marmoreal appe-ance to the walls of the hut, so it in our happier moments we could drethat we dwelt in marble balls. The was about 10 feet long, 6 feet broad,

HOW TIME PASSED.

SPRING AT LAST.

had lain with chattering teeth for an hour and a half did we feel at all comportable. A few minutes after we got out of our sleeping-hags in the morning, cur clothes were again transformed into the e, and I scarcely think that either Johansen or I will ever wish for a repetition of those days. In March the minimum temperature was if degrees below zero; the maximum, 4 degrees below zero; the maximum, 4 degrees below zero; the maximum, 4 degrees below zero. To Franz Josef Land, one of the most interesting features of which relates to his dogs. He says:

Our progress was greatly hindered by the cracks and channels in the ice. In that low temperature they were, as a that low temperature they were, as a minimum temperature they were, as a minimum temperature they were, as a continuous and the south and southwest part of the summer visitors of the north, which all the whole winter, but especially now in the spring, in the south and southwest general to imply that there must be particularly brilliant and attraction. We had, therefore, every handsome, the spring in the south and southwest gave him sittings. Even Mr. Giadstone and Lord Dufferin had their portraits painted by the Prince. Lord Battersea, Cleorge Meredith, and scores of peers, politicians, and judges were also among his patrons.

Prince Troubetzkoy is very handsome. Were the shalf and advance sale of seats has been prince troubetz and the heart of the trease countries and London critics and London hope of making a quick and easy voyage, in our kayaks across to Spitzbergen, part-ly over open water, partly over drift-tee; and, as daylight had now returned, ve busied ourselves in preparations for this journey.

LIFE WITHOUT SOAP. "There was much, however, to be done before we could set off, Our clothes were so worn out and so saturated with fat and dirt that they were anything but suitable for a journey of this kind. We therefore made ourselves two entire new suits out of two blankets we had brought with us. Our underclothing we tried to wash as best we could, but never before did 1 as best we could, but never before and I know what it was to exist without soap. It was difficult enough to get one's person clean, but this we managed to a certain extent by rubbing in bear's blood and fat, and then rubbing this off with moss. But this process was not applicable to clothes. After trying every possible way, we found, in our despair, no other expedient than to boil them as we best could and then scrape them with a knife. In this way we got so much off them that they did to travel with, though the thought of putting on clean clothes when we once more got back to Norway was always in our minds as the greatest enjoyment that life could bestow. We had to make a new sleeping-bag of bearskins, which we dried and prepared by stretching them out under the roof of our hut. Our good, preclous slik tent, which we had had during the whole of the preceding year's journey, had at last, during sank deep into the soft and wet snow beneath. The number of dogs now, too,
was very small, and was continually dithat I did not think it could be used any provisions for the journey were chiefly bear's flesh and fat, and our fuel was train-oil and blubber, and we were sure of finding sufficient game on the way when the provisions we took with us gave out." ATTACKED BY A WALRUS.

to put an end to us by suddenly coming up from below and attacking the kayak with a violent blow, which might easily have upset us, but this they had hitherto not succeeded in doing. This time, how ever, the attack was more violent. The ever, the attack was more violent. The walrus suddenly pushed up beside my kuyak, and, laying one flipper on its edge, tried to upset it, at the same time driving its long tusks into the bottom, fortunately, however, without touching me. I managed to give the walrus such a blow on the head with the paddle that it rose high up out of the water, threatening to fall upon me, but disappeared the next moment as quickly as it had come. The water was rushing into the kayak through the long rent made in the botthrough the long rent made in the bot-tom by the walrus, and I was sinking rapidly, and only at the last moment managed to run my kayak onto a that was projecting under the water, and escaped in safety from the boat onto the ice. The next day was employed in repairing the kayak and in drying clothes, outfit, photographic apparatus, etc., which were all soaked with sea-water, though, fortunately, no real harm was done."

on the top of this we laid snow. build a chimney was not easy, as whad not the stone necessary. Our on expedient was, therefore, to build it of leand snow, which had to be renewed, how

A DREAM OF MARBLE HALLS. "For cooking, lighting, and heating, we used walrus blubber and bear's fat. Rear's flesh and fat was our only food. In the evening we fried it in a large aluminum frying-pan; in the morning we boiled it. We made our bed and sleeping bag of bearskin. To keep warmer we both slept in one bag, and

r, two or three times in the course

quite succeeded in getting it even tolerably even, and our most important therefore, to bend the body into the over the one in which the pressure of

"We had no work which could help to make the time pass; we did little eise than sleep, eat, and then sleep again. It any one still holds the old belief that any one still holds the old belief that scurvy arises from want of exercise this is a striking proof that such is not the case. Strange to say, our appetites con-tinued unimpaired the whole time, and we always consumed our bear's flesh and chich we lay quite still, until at last carcity of ice to melt for drinking water ing to the rats in the loft above, and we by no means gradged them a little of all our abundance. These foxes were both of

On the way south to Jackson's camp they were attacked by a walrus. "These monsters had tried several times

# The Fourgurean-Price Co. Overwhelming Money-Saving Changes

## To Sell Out All Holiday Goods.

Holiday Art Ware, Marbles, Bric-a-Brac, Silverware, China Glassware, Lamps, Pictures, etc. The amount of ever hour's sales now of vital importance. The supreme effort of our existence to force Big Sales. The reductions are by no means confined to articles advertised, but cover every depart. ment in the Big Basement.

Only eight days left to close stocks. We must dispose of an enormous quantity of merchandise,

Don't delay! Come to-day, and make our loss

Besides the following unparalleled values, see yester. day's advertisement. Every item will be again on sale

15 Gold-Plated (not gilt) Parlor Tables, with finest selected Mexican onyx, 12x12 inches, 6-inch-square bottom shelf, and fancy ornaments on legs, the table standing 35 Inches high, with a 3-tach skirt. In secret decoration, 100 ptoces, never before sold far less than \$15.

At \$3.28—superb showing of Onyx Parlor TOYS MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD Cables, worth from \$50 down to \$5.75. At 25c .- Soc. Two-Piece Rosen- Hundreds and thousands of Dalla thal's Sugar and Cream Sets. hal's Sugar and Cream Sets. are, here waiting for good little 100 other items at new and different girls to be mothers to them,

Real Tiplitz Vases, rich decora-tions, real value \$1, to-day 25c.

Handsome Austrian Vases, finely fin-ished and different shapes, \$2 Vases for

A Splendid Bargain for quick-gift huyers: Fruit Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, etc., for less than onehalf their worth. A beinted ship-ment comes in time for Christmas,

5 o'Clock Tens, very handsome, solid-brass pattern, with improved nicohol lamp and stand, worth to Choice, \$1.98,

Ludies' Parlor Rockers, in oak and mahogany, worth \$6. Sale Price, Handsome \$8 Quadruple-Plated Hand-

Mirrors, fine bevel glass, sale price, \$3.48. Quadrupie-Plated Hair Brushes, in rich signs, fine bristles, splendid value at 50 dozen Fancy Carlsbad China Shaving Mugs, bought to sell at 50c., sale price, 19c, 10 cases Pancy Carlsbad China Salads,

At 35.50-a magnificent Vienna Hand-Painted Vase, unique in design, and cannot be matched for 512.

Gold Cupid Banguet Lumps, a prime lamp, that shows its real value to be 83.50. For to-day, 85. value to be \$3.50. For to-day, so

815 DINNER SETS, 88 50.

& GREAT SALE

vorth West, 29c. Nested Building Blocks dored pictures, and A. B. Ca. w

and sec. 200 Iron Bell Toys, worth Mc, 200 Hardwood Steighs, handsomely finished, deely made, worth \$1, 100.

CLEARING-SALE PRICE ON TOYS GAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

All-Iron Bicycle Riders, 10 Small Boys' 4-Wheel Express Wa

# THE FOURQUREAN-PRICE

The Prince Paints Her Picture, But

Is Not Satisfied with It. The New York World of Sunday prints a two-column picture of Princess Troubetzkov, and referring to it, says:

koy-she that was Amelia Rives-was painted by her husband, and is reproduced from the originial, lent to the Sun a manner beyond our expectation. Our beath was excellent, and if we had only had a few books, a little flour, and a had a few books, a little flour, and a little sugar, we were both agreed that we prince Troubetzkoy refused to exhibit it pen of Mr. Charles Dana Glisson, arr or even show it to his friends, so con- in the city at noon, and arranged vinced was he that he had failed to do different groupings. Miss Pyle's taken "At last came spring, with sunshine justice to his wife's beauty. He declares this direction is remarkable that his wife is the only woman whose

> pound weights. He is half an American his mother being Miss Winans, of New York. He has a brother, Paul, who looks like a Viking, is even taller and bigger, and who is a sculptor. From his home in Italy Prince Troubstakey went to London, entirely unheralded and practically unknown. His title secured for him an introduction to society, his beauty made him famous, and his skill with the brush won for him an enviable prestige then he became the lion of London's most fashionable circles.

REGAN HIS STUDIES YOUNG.

The Herald of the same day says: Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, the husba of Amelie Rives, the novelist, arrived from Europe recently with the Princess who is at present at her home, in Char-The Prince is at present

visiting New York. Prince Troubetzkoy, who comes from an old Russian family, is about 25 years old. Tall, and of decidedly athletic build, he Avenue church Friday night on "80" is a man of striking appearance. As an artist he has made an admirable reputa tion. When scarcely 9 years of age he began his art studies in Milan under Ranzonni. A few years later he went to Paris, and thence to Munich, where he Paris, and thence to Munich, where as continued his studies. He afterward went to London, and took a studio in Bolton Gardens. From that time his career has been ingularly successful.

Quite original in his methods, with a tendency toward the "impressionist" school his work has always commanded. tendency toward the "impressionist" school, his work has always commanded

attention and unusually marked approva). He exhibited at the Champs de Mars in 1889, and at other exhibitions since. Among his better-known portraits are those of Gladstone, which has been favorably com-pared with the celebrated portrait by Mil-lais: Lady Eden, Lord and Lady Ross-more, Justice Sir John Day, Baron de Staal, Lord Dufferin, the Countess of Huntington, and the Countess of Grosve-A number of his paintings, chiefly por-

scenes, are now on exhibition at Knoedler's gallery. Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, a younger brother of Prince Pierre, is a well-known sculptor. He is expected to arrive here from Milan next month.

Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy was married to Miss Amelie Rives at Castle Hill. Charlottesville, Va., on February 18th of this year. At the time, in the published accounts of the wedding, it was said that the Prince was a celebrated composer, and that several of his operas had been produced. The statement was an error. He has since pleaded "not guilty" to this indictment, and has asserted that he has

Death of Mrs. Goldaby.

Mrs. Annie L. Goldsby died yesterday fternoon at 4 o'clock at her residence, quite sudden, and resuited from an illness of only a few days, Deceased was the widow of Mr. David M. Goldsby, long connected with the Richmond, Fredericks burg and Potomac railroad, and was it her 43d year. She leaves only one child-The meeting with Jackson's party a lew days later has already been detailed. Miss Annie L. Goldsby The funeral will take place from the residence to-morrow morning at II o'clock.

THE EVENING WITH DANA GIRNO Rehearsal of the Groupings Tester-

day Afternoon, groupings, which are to form a live feature of the entertain given at the Academy to-m

woman whose pictures to be present

ago with pneumonia, and has at steadily worse. Mrs. Shelton is quite sick. She is suffering from bi-

Personals and Briefs. Miss Ethel White, of Hanover, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. George B. Davis, Superior the Almshouse, is quite sick.

A Jersey cow has been stolen premises of the Home for Incur The Christmas sale in the Sunial school-room of the Holy Trimity could will be continued to-day.

A marriage license was issued to Job B. Davis and Maud H. Haywood by the Deputy Clerk of the Hustings Court yo

Trades and Labor Council will be held to

The Watt Plow Company is in re of several large foreign orders baling-presses. A number of presses have been shipped to Russ in a few days a shipment will be

Supreme Organizer John W. Cruthe Heptasophs, is in the city dressed the new conclave rece ganized at Manchester and assist

Engine No. 5 was called out ye

initiation of a number of cul-To-night he will address Richmo F. Gottschalk, who has been in the ha pital at the almshouse for three me because of cuts received in a accident, left for his home in Gran Monday. He declared that the ment he received at the almshos of the highest class.

Superintendent Davis is issuing on average 5,000 blocks of wood a day to poor of the city. The wood is sawed the almshouse, and delivered free those to whom it is given. Each recipingets 100 blocks and no one family a most than twice during the win wood more than twice during the

Henrico Lodge, No. 1, Knights of

Mystic Chain, has elected the foofficers: J. H. O'Bannon, com C. H. Langford, past commander, Shelburne, vice-commander; J. H. Ros-recorder; Dr. J. M. Roberts, trease Edgar Graham, marshal; D. L. Graha guard; G. A. Bowden, sentry, and J. H. Garlick, physician

Richmonders to New York. NEW YORK, December 15.—(Special.)—A. D. Polk, St. Cloud; E. C. Pyle, Albert W. Glazebrook, Holland.